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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/591,588	09/05/2006	Xing Dong Wang	2006_1476A	3347
513	7590	02/03/2009		
WENDEROTH, LIND & PONACK, L.L.P.			EXAMINER	
2033 K STREET N. W.				O'SULLIVAN, PETER G
SUITE 800			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
WASHINGTON, DC 20006-1021			1621	
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			02/03/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/591,588	WANG ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Peter G. O'Sullivan	1621	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 October 2008.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-18, 20, 24-31 and 36 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 24-29 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-18, 20, 24, 30, 31 and 36 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

Claims 1-18, 20, 24-31 and 36 are pending in the application with claims 24-29 held withdrawn for the reasons of record. The rejection of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, is withdrawn.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 30, 31 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim 30 claims adding an alkali hydroxide solution selected from the group consisting of Na^+ , K^+ , NH_4^+ and H_3O^+ . The four cations listed are not hydroxide solutions and H_3O^+ is not an alkali.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-18, 20, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Akira et al., JP-10-273324. Akira et al. disclose amorphous compounds of their general formula to be useful in anion exchange. The formula generically overlaps applicants with the exception that a component corresponding to applicants' Ma is not included. The compounds are produced by coprecipitating salts in the presence of an alkaline compound and heating the precipitate at temperatures overlapping applicants'. Examples are disclosed comprising an inorganic anion and organic acidic anions prepared in the presence of, for example a sodium hydroxide solution. The instant invention differs from the teaching of the Akira et al. in that the component Ma is not included in the formula. Inasmuch as applicants are making the products the same way as Akira et al., it is believed Ma would be included in the compounds of Akira. The instant invention differs from the teaching of Akira et al. also in that not all possible compounds are exemplified. It would have been *prima facie* obvious at the time the invention was made to one of ordinary skill in the art to start with the teaching of Akira et al., to make additional generically disclosed compositions and to expect them to be useful in anion exchange. Sintering of catalysts is well known in the art.

Claims 30, 31 and 36 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Akira et al. whose teaching is disclosed above. Applicants' methods of making do not claim a specific formula for the end product.

Claims 30, 31 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Akira et al., whose teaching is disclosed above. The instant claims differ from the teaching of Akira in that the making of all compounds is exemplified. It would have been *prima facie* obvious at the time the invention was made to one of ordinary skill in the art to start with the teaching of Akira et al., to make additional generically disclosed compositions and to expect them to be useful in anion exchange.

No claim is allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Peter G. O'Sullivan at telephone number (571)272-0642.

/Peter G O'Sullivan/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1621